

Ex. #553

PLANNING & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

IN THE MACKENZIE DELTA

GAILE P. NOBLE

MAILED MAY 11 1976
EXHIBIT NO. 553
April 27/76
yellowknife mnt.
C.O.P.E.

EVIDENCE PRESENTED ON BEHALF OF

C.O.P.E.

BERGER INQUIRY: DELTA PHASE

FEBRUARY, 1976. INUVIK, N.W.T.

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Gaile P. Noble: D.O.B. 11/18/37 Downey, California

Education

1. Barnard College, Columbia University, New York, N.Y. - B.A.: 1959
Major: European History, Religion
2. Michigan State University, E. Lansing, Michigan - Fall, 1964
Peace Corps Training: Rural Community Development
3. Cornell University, Ithaca, New York M.S.: 1969
Major: Development Sociology
Latin American Studies
4. University of Washinton, Seattle, Washington M.S.W.: 1973
Major: Community Organization

1. COPE, Inuvik, Fieldworker and Social Consultant 10/74 - Present
2. Social Development, Gov't./ of the N.W.T., Inuvik, NWT
11/73 - 1974

Regional Supervisor: Supervise social services in 5 rural Indian communities with three Indigenous social service workers. Child welfare, public assistance, family service, juvenile and adult probation, medical social services; in-service training.

3. Law and Poverty Program, General Studies, University of Washington.
3/73 - 6/73

Consultant: Part-time work with an undergraduate program involving students placed in poverty agencies with related seminars. Individual counseling, planning and evaluation with faculty.

4. Social and Rehabilitation Services, Minority Studies Program, Health, Education & Welfare, Washington, D.C. 9/72 - 12/72

Intern: Full-time staff assistant with the Minority Program of Planning, Research and Training. Making available money and technical assistance to minority groups to develop their own research and demonstration projects. Review of grant proposals, information and referral, working on joint federal funding for rural Indian programs, liaison to Regional HEW offices about the country.



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5. Department of Social and Health Services, Sunnyside, Washington
- Summer 1972

Summer youth employment coordinator: Summer job working with Chicano teenagers from low-income homes. Job development within Chicano social service agencies in the Yakima Valley. Field trips with students. Individual and group counseling.

6. American Friends Service Committee, Seattle, Washinton
9/71 - 6/72

Intern: Part-time work with the Education Division involving issues analysis of the school controversy in Seattle Public Schools. Work with the Association of Asian Educators and Asian student groups, with Chicano Educators and Chicano student group.

7. Navajo Community College, Navajo Nation, Chinle, Arizona
8/70 - 7/71

Adult education instructor: Social science instructor for 100 adult Navajo calssroom assistants in 4 Bureau of Indian Affairs, public, and 1 Rough Rock Demonstration School. Development of relevent materials and program. Investigative work into school conditions of Indian children with the Arizona Education Association and the Office of Civil Rights, HEW.

8. Ganado Presbyterian Mission, Ganado, Arizona 8/69 - 3/70

Social science teacher: High school teacher for Indian high school students grades 9 through 12. Counseling and advising.

9. The Delta Ministry, Greenville, Mississippi 5/68 - 8/68

Work as a volunteer for this Black rural poverty organization sponsered by the Division of Christian Life and Mission, National Council of Churches. Voter registration, work with Black teenagers, office work. The other half of the job was gathering social, economic and political data in the Delta for Cornell University Regional Poverty Project and my own thesis: The Delta Ministry: Black Power, Poverty and Politics. Cornell University, 1970.

10. Dept. of Rural Sociology, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.
9/67 - 6/69

Research and Teaching Assistant: Regional Poverty Project with research in the Mississippi Delta. Instructor with 2 classes of undergraduates in Introductory Rural Sociology.

11. Peace Corps, Chile 8/64 - 8/67

Rural community development on Mapuche Indian Reserves, Cautin Province, Chile
Work with small Indian farmers and rural laborers: road and bridge construction, school and rural medical post construction, training of Indian medical aides to deliver health education and basic medical services, agricultural extension with Chilean extension service and Anglican Mission, individual family counseling.

12. Snohomish County Dept. of Public Assistance, Everett, Washington
12/62 - 8/64

Family services caseworker: financial assistance and social services to AFDC families on the Tulalip Indian Reservation. Multi-problem rural area with high unemployment, alcohol problems, school drop-outs, family disintegration, juvenile delinquency.

Publications

1. "Peace Corps/Chile" - Barnard Alumni Magazine, Fall, 1967
2. Black Poverty, Politics & Economic Development in the Mississippi Delta.
Regional Development Studies no. 5, Dept. of Rural Sociology, N.Y. State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. - 1969
3. "Change at Ganado?" The Christian Century, January, 1971
4. The Delta Ministry: Black Power, Poverty and Politics: Cornell University Thesis, copyright 1970, Exerox Microfilms, Michigan.
5. "New Directions in Northern Policy Making: Reality or Myth?" Peter Usher and Gaile Noble, COPE, a paper presented to the Canadian Arctic Resources Committee, December 1975.

Mr. Berger:

My name is Gaile Noble and presently I am a resource person with COPE having begun work with them in 1974 as a field-worker on the pipeline community information team. Prior to that I was a regional supervisor for the Dept. of Social Development, Inuvik zone, primarily in the communities of the central Mackenzie.

My involvement with MAD-GAG and the later Regional Plan began in January of 1975 when COPE became concerned that the gas plant assessment (MAD-GAG) was a move to by-pass your Commission. Peter Usher has related the sequence of events since the initiation of MAD-GAG by the Minister of DIAND to its early termination on October 31st. Remaining funds and much of the staff was then allocated to the Regional Plan.

I do not wish to repeat what Mr. Usher has already told the Commission concerning MAD-GAG. My involvement was on the level of the Territorial Departments' staff concerned with MAD-GAG and in occasional meetings of the Group with representatives of the communities of the Inuvik zone.

A couple of points stand out in my experience with MAD-GAG. As participants in the MAD-GAG gas plant assessment, the

government invited all the communities in the Inuvik zone from Sachs Harbour in the North to Ft. Franklin in the south. There was considerable confusion among people from these communities both as to the purpose of MAD-GAG and their involvement in it. In the meetings I attended, people specifically asked why the scope of the MAD-GAG assessment was limited to gas plants only? How could impacts be separated from the larger project of the pipeline? Secondly, it was asked why the communities of the central Mackenzie were included if the focus was only on the gas plants on Richards Island? Thirdly, if people did not want the gas plants or pipeline, why were they being called in for an assessment of those developments? Could the committee consider that their communities didn't want this development at all?

People from the communities had suggestions and questions of impacts the MAD-GAG group had not covered: the involvement of unions in construction and the effect on local hiring, the inflationary impacts on prices of food, goods, utilities, the number of transients that might come north looking for work and how to deal with them. The final MAD-GAG report is not available yet but as of the final meeting of MAD-GAG in October, 1975, these had not been addressed by the Government Assessment Team.

The MAD-GAG team visited Alaska in September and delivered

both written and oral reports to the communities. I heard and read the written report of the group. I was in Alaska in June of 1975 and talked with some of the same people that MAD-GAG interviewed in September. I was struck by apparent differences in what the Alaskan informants had said to me and to MAD-GAG.

I have since returned to Alaska in December and met with some people MAD-GAG had interviewed and who had read their final report. There was concern that they had been misinterpreted in that report and at least one informant has written a letter to that effect to the Territorial government.

In the oral report delivered to the community representatives in September on the MAD-GAG trip it was said that "we simply did not see any social devastation as we had been led to believe by the press", that most people were benefiting with increased incomes and jobs, that "negative" impacts such as increased crime or child abuse or alcohol consumption were not quantifiable or already existed beforehand. In addition, the N.W.T. could not be compared to Alaska because of the higher level of social services in Canada and a more "socially conscious" government.

Letter attached read here.

The Regional Plan

A federal-territorial regional planning committee had been under consideration since at least January of 1975 with a first meeting of territorial participants in Yellowknife on April 8th. Initially, regional planning and the gas plant assessment group were seen as separate and funded separately.

As with MAD-GAG, regional planning was to have a "consultative mechanism" as the Territorial Co-chairman, Larry Elkinø referred to in his summary of the first meeting in April. "We emphasized the importance of early and proper local input into any regional planning and recommended that a regional planning commission be established in the Delta to achieve this".

In fact, the Federal-Territorial Regional Planning Committee did no consultation with local communities on the regional plan, what its boundaries should be geographically, how representation would be achieved, except for a brief memo dated July 29, 1975 to which no one or group responded. Nonetheless, work proceeded throughout the summer on the Regional Plan including the "consultative mechanism" which was to be a Mackenzie Delta Regional Planning Council whose purpose was to "advise the Regional Plan about the concerns of the Community". The communities to be included, how they would be represented and their powers or functions were decided totally within government. As stated in a memo to

the Director of Department of Planning and Program Evaluation in June; "In the Mackenzie Delta the divergence is greater in that the base of professional knowledge and experience is thin while the regional economy is narrowly based and the major industrial development could have overwhelming effect. As a starting point for Regional Planning, therefore, we must be realistic in assessing the practical limits of local influence or control. We should provide for a local institution with an agreed area of responsibility that does not exceed local capacity".

As a result, a much more restrictive committee or council was formed in terms of communities included and the groups that would be represented in them than in MAD-GAG while the scope of this new committee was much broader. It would "provide the public input of the Delta Regional Plan". Only 5 communities were included: Arctic Red River, Aklavik, Ft. McPherson, Inuvik and Tuktoyaktuk and invitations were sent only to the Chairmen of the town, settlement and hamlet councils. The two Territorial Councillors were also invited as non-voting members.

At the same time, the Federal-Territorial Regional Planning Committee, again in the complete absence of all local consultation, prepared two documents for the communities entitled Mackenzie Delta Regional Plan and Hydrocarbon Resource Development: A Scenario for the Mackenzie Delta. The plan outlines 5 development "options" ranging from no Pipeline up

through 4 pipeline choices evaluated from "minimum impact" to "high impact" with an outline of their supposed impacts. These are then compared with the goals of the federal and territorial governments for the NWT and rated as "acceptable" or "not acceptable". The second document is a simplified overview of gas and oil development with such statements as "There is little doubt that there is a gas and oil industry in the Delta, and it is here to stay. The Mackenzie Valley pipeline will be a vital part of that industry". As to environmental consideration it is stated that studies have been made on climate, birds, mammals, land, etc. and "they concluded that the effect on the environment would be negligible provided that the maximum care is taken in site selection, construction and operation".

COPE became aware of the Regional Plan through Territorial Government employees who expressed the same dissatisfaction as with the earlier MAD-GAG effort. As reflective of these concerns I quote a letter from the Superintendent of Local Government, Inuvik to the Director in Yellowknife. "The proposal and initiative for the Mad R-Plan did not consider needs, priorities and pressing concerns from communities but descended from "Government from the Top". "In conclusion it appears that whether we like it or not there are forces indicating some urgency to establish the proposed Council".

The reply to these concerns, from Yellowknife, is perhaps interesting. "I do not think it is too significant that the proposal and initiative came from on "top". Good ideas can spring from anywhere. What is significant is that the importance of local input has been recognized and we must do all we can to see that this input is real, effective, and respected". Nonetheless, this local input was not to be expanded to represent other interests in the region both inside and outside of municipal council boundaries such as Hunters and Trappers Associations and Native Associations, whose concerns were also with regional development.

COPE telexed the Territorial Co-chairman of the Federal-Regional Planning Committee asking why they had not been invited to the first Planning Council Meeting on November 13th nor supplied with any information on the Regional Plan. COPE had been an active participant in MAD-GAG and the Regional Plan encompassed for larger developments in the Delta than only gas plants.

The reply from Yellowknife states simply that the Council would meet in the morning and the Regional Planning staff would meet with COPE in the afternoon.

At the first meeting on November 13th, the only native person from the 5 communities was from Arctic Red River.

Sam Raddi, COPE's president, came to the meeting as an observer only with his secretary and myself. Before the

meeting began, Mr. Elkin quickly took us out of the room for a private meeting. The Council meeting was closed. The 5 Council members would decide if they wished to invite anyone else to participate. Mr. Raddi pointed out that no Inuit was on the council and the majority were white businessmen. The reply was that the communities elected them and government must assume that the normal democratic procedures were followed.

In the afternoon, the government staff of the Planning Committee visited the COPE office. The Regional Planning Council (now called a committee) had decided to invite Sam Raddi to participate as a non-voting member. Invitations have since been extended on this basis to the Metis Association and the Indian Brotherhood of the N.W.T. COPE decided to participate in this observer status but laid out its basic objections and recommendations in letters to federal and territorial officials. These objections are that committee membership is not representative of the people in the region and is biased towards the business community. There should be at least 2 representatives from each community and not limited to municipal councillors who were elected only for very narrow responsibilities within municipal boundaries. Sachs Harbour and Paulatuk should be included because they will be affected by major development in the Delta, and other concerned social groups should be

included, specifically Hunters and Trappers Associations and native associations. Further, COPE expressed its concern that the RPC would not wait for completion of the Delta Phase of the Berger Inquiry in making its initial report and that the RPC was giving no consideration to the upcoming Inuit Land Claims proposal which would affect any future planning.

The next move of the RPC was a trip to Alaska for the Committee members which was seen by government officials as a means to demonstrate the government's "seriousness with the Regional Planning Committee".

COPE had offered assistance to the Regional Planning Committee and MAD-GAG in terms of our own work on social and environmental impacts in Alaska and the trips of Peter Usher and Gaile Noble to Alaska last spring. Unfortunately, neither MAD-GAG nor the Regional Plan saw fit to accept COPE's offer until Lorraine Allison, the COPE biologist, informed them that December was a bad time to go because the pipeline was closing down for the winter and it would be rather dark on the North Slope. But the council could not wait, a preliminary report of the Regional Plan was due by the end of March, 1976 which would recommend terms and conditions for proposed hydrocarbon developments in the Delta.

Sam Raddi selected me to go in an observer status for COPE and as a resource person to the committee as no one on the

trip had been to Alaska before nor was there anyone with a social science background. There was considerable furor over Mr. Raddi's choice. One of the businessmen on the committee called Sam and insisted he could not send a white person. Government personnel exerted similar pressure offering even a special flight for Sam personally to join the Committee in Alaska (he was to be out of town when the Committee left). It was somewhat difficult to understand this hostility as whomever went from COPE had no voting power in any case and the purpose of the trip was supposedly to observe impacts, not represent Inuit interested except that some impacts were seen as more important than others.

I was allowed to go after a closed meeting of the voting members. Two native participants from Ft. McPherson and Arctic Red River went with three businessmen from Inuvik, Tuk, and Aklavik. As well the party included one Territorial Councillor, the Territorial Regional Planner, and the DIAND representative under Barry Yates, the federal co-chairman of the Federal-Territorial Regional Planning Committee. A reporter from CBC and the Superintendent of Local Government, Inuvik, also accompanied the committee. I will not dwell upon the Alaskan trip and except to make a few observations. My own report to COPE was sent to the communities and the RPC. It was a quick trip, from December 9th to December 16th for all but myself who stayed longer. The emphasis was on impacts of concern to businessmen and traditional regional planning: business opportunities, employment, taxation, planning, physical infrastructure.

But the committee did meet with two native regional corporations, the North Slope Borough and the Tanana Chiefs as well as the Fairbanks North Star Borough Pipeline Impact Information Center and the Tanana Chiefs' Health Corporation.

As well, some of the committee were exposed to the environmental impacts other than what Aleyeska provided them when CBC interviewed the former State Pipeline Monitor.

Omitted / Simply on the basis of personal observation, the committee members and government personnel were shocked by what they heard and experience. Fairbanks airport was shut down just as we landed in our twin otter from Inuvik, the ice fog, We had to spend 4 hours in the airport with hundreds of stranded pipeliners just laid off plus pipeline job-seekers who were living and sleeping on the terminal floor. In Barrow, there was no water in the hotel for which we paid \$75 a night per room (all the water trucks had broken down) and the state sanitarian closed down the hotel kitchen. The power generator in Fairbanks blew up upon our return and we were the last plane to make it into the airport with the reduced lights. We then spent an hour taxiing around the strip trying to find a place to park and then get taxi's to town. No taxi because with the electrical shortage no one could plug in their cars and Fairbanks residents were left with taxi-cabs and rental cars.

I do not know what the individual members reported back to their local councils. Only the town council of Inuvik had discussed the 5 options in the Regional Plan and they had voted upon them December 8th, approving all five pipeline options except #1, that of "no pipeline". Only the 2 native councillors abstained but their abstentions were not recorded in the minutes, evidently because they did not request it. Whatever was reported to them about Alaska apparently did nothing to change their minds or make them reconsider the few conditions they thought to recommend. From the minutes, there was relatively little discussion of the impacts of the largest private project in the world and they had time to deal with several other items of town business.

And perhaps this is to be expected given the information contained in The Regional Plan and Hydrocarbon Resource Development. This plan, with its delineation of 5 options and the impacts in the construction and operations phase can only be described as simplistic. I have no idea where the authors got their conception of potential impacts but it appears to have been done without consideration of the MAD-GAD Alaska report which contradicts much of the material in this Regional Plan. I can only describe this report as one in which the people are not given the full range of potential impacts yet it is on the basis of the information contained in these two government documents that the government states "What we

require next is that the people of the Delta choose the option of options which suit their goals best". (The Regional Plan, pg. 2).

I won't take up your time with this document except to quote a few sentences which illustrate the simplistic reporting.

On Page 10 of the Regional Plan lists some of the impacts under "Possible Choice No. 2: "Minimum Impact". The impact on primary activities after the pipeline is built is described: "Construction and noise has stopped on the gas plants and pipelines. Animals start to return to these areas. The people can return to their old hunting and trapping ways". Under option 4, "Medium impact" the impact on "the native way of life" is described: "Inuvik and Tuk will become more civilized and the traditional way of life will almost be gone". Moreover, "Most social service programs in all communities will be made bigger and better". No suggestion that continuing rapid development might follow, that life will be permanently changed, that social impacts will be anything more than minor temporary disruptions.

In a closed meeting in Anchorage, the voting members decided to have the government planning people come to their communities and describe the Regional Plan. This happened a few weeks ago with their tour sandwiched in between the latest

Pallister and Associates tour to the communities, various Territorial employees seconded to the Regional Plan "consulting" with the communities on their needs in Education, Social Development, etc., your own hearings Mr. Commissioner and the Arctic Waters Oil and Gas Advisory Committee.

I accompanied that tour as did a member of the Board of Directors of COPE, to Tuk, Aklavik and Inuvik. CBC and Native Press accompanied them to all the communities and most of the meetings are on tape. Two government officials presented the slide show and talk.

If the printed version of the Regional Plan can be described as simplistic the slide version is even more so. Here are xeroxed copies of the slides presented and the accompanying dialogue. COPE as well as the elected Territorial Council are described as "special interest groups", whatever that is supposed to mean. Slide 4 is interesting. "Canada needs Gas" - NWT has Gas and presto! we have a pipeline. Slide 5 also shows the Regional Planning committee and your inquiry as two of the agencies who will determine these benefits through their recommendations. With no hydrocarbon development there will be a "limited choice of lifestyles" but with hydrocarbon development there will be greater choice.

The Regional Planners made no changes in their presentation of "the Plan" as the result of their trip to Alaska although they heard and saw far more social and environmental impacts than are even hinted at in this presentation. Secondly, COPE had supplied them with copies of our interviews in Alaska as well as documented evidence on environmental as well as social impacts such as health, mental health, alcohol abuse, housing, etc. These were never mentioned unless myself or someone else brought them out in the community meetings. One question, in Arctic Red River I believe, was "Why don't you tell us about the bad things that will happen too". I don't have the quote verbatim from the government team but it was to the effect that the bad things, the social problems, were "individual" events while such things as jobs, wages were "social".

In Tuk, there were more people present but the meeting can only be described as a one-man performance and monologue by the businessman on the Regional Planning Committee. Almost no discussion or questions were allowed from the audience during the 5-hour session.

I did not go to Ft. McPherson or Arctic Red River although I talked with the representatives from Ft. MacPherson and with the press members who went. People in Ft. MacPherson simply turned on the lights part-way through the slide show with remarks that "we've seen this all before". In Arctic Red River the show was completed and before all questions

could be answered. The group had to continue to Ft. McPherson for their evening meeting. They did not return.

COPE has expressed many concerns and asked many questions both in letters to Mr. Elkin, Deputy Commissioner John Parker and Mr. Yates. We have also raised them time and time again in both the MAD-GAG meetings and those of the Regional Plan.

A principal question which we have raised in almost every meeting is the relationship of these projects to your Inquiry Mr. Commissioner. Is this not a duplication of the Berger Inquiry and source of confusion to people? You have heard Mr. Joyce's reply to this question in terms of "site specific" vs. "general" recommendations in Mr. Usher's testimony. The government's reply at the October 23rd meeting of MAD-GAG was somewhat different. It was stated that the Berger Inquiry only solicited the responses of individuals which were very different and it tended to be the "extremist" elements who spoke, not the total community in the community hearings. Further, the government must have some representative "consensus" of the community and this is provided by the individuals on the regional planning committee. Mr. Elkin, responding to the question in his meeting with COPE on November 13th answered in a somewhat different tone. The Planning personnel of course studied the transcripts of the hearings and the work of your inquiry would be incorporated in the on-going and evidently never-ending regional plan.

The replies of the Deputy Commissioner of the N.W.T., John Parker, and the two government co-chairman of the RPC to the objections and concerns raised by COPE answered nothing except to admit there were some "apparent deficiencies" in the representative process of the RPC but these could be dealt with in time. In the meanwhile the plan would go on. The most recent meeting of the RPC took place January 30th in Inuvik. Two were actually held, one in the afternoon of committee members with a local government person and myself in attendance. No one was quite sure why the meeting was called and the notes sum up the dissatisfaction, primarily of the native members, and the confusion of just what this planning effort was all about. At the evening meeting, Barry Yates and Larry Elkin, met with the Committee, The 2 Territorial councillors were also present. The representative from Ft. McPherson and Sam Raddi repeatedly questioned the basis of this committee, its representativeness, its relation to the Berger Inquiry, its relation to land claims, its terms of reference. The member from Aklavik expressed strong dissatisfaction with the slide presentation in the settlements. It was presented as a threat he stated and by government people which just roused the hostility of everyone.

In answer to specific questions, Mr. Yates and Mr. Elkin made these particular points:

1. They are prepared to broaden the number of people on the committee and include other groups such as the IBNWT, COPE, the Metis Association, etc. Yates had talked with Sam about 2 members from each community and this certainly could be done. Sachs Harbour and Paulatuk could be included.
2. Don't depend on Berger. His hearings are over this year but the plan will go on and on. Berger is only making recommendations on the pipeline. The Regional plan provides a "forum" where local people can make their views felt on all developments.
3. The government will continue to plan anyway, whether communities are involved or not.
4. The RPC is a "creature of the Territorial Government" and while the federal government would certainly listen to the committee it must go through one government and that is the Territorial.
5. Anything the RPC says or does "will not be prejudicial to Land claims". Land claims negotiations have priority over anything said or done by the committee.
5. In answer to the terms of reference of the committee Mr. Yates stated that (1) Beaufort Sea developments were within its jurisdiction for recommendations and

the artificial islands; (2) Husky Lakes and dredging were also within its jurisdiction for recommendations; (3) Parsons Lake is also within its jurisdiction as well as things like roads, gravel pits, etc.; (4) The pipeline is not as this development is up to Berger and the NEB so there is no sense in duplicating its work; (5) Land freezes and moratoriums are within their terms of reference.

6. The Regional Committee is advisory only to the whole Regional Plan.

The meeting broke up with no date for a future meeting. Members would go back to their communities and explain what the Planning committee was supposed to be about and the communities would decide if they wanted to participate or not. Larry Elkin would send out letters to all the present members explaining the role of the committee. If the communities decide to participate, they will elect whom they want to represent them and it can be two people, not necessarily municipal councillors. Communities can drop off and come back on the committee at any time.

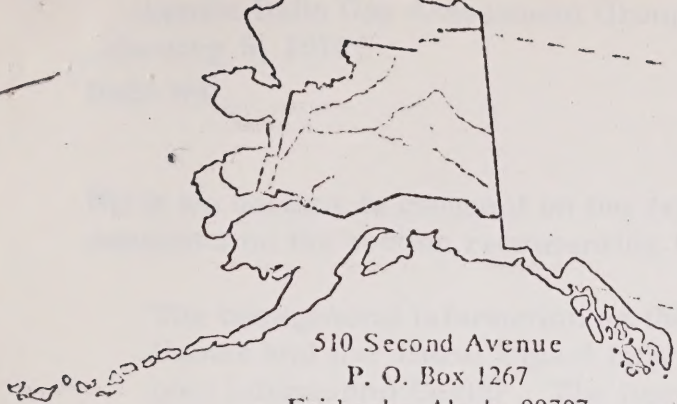
It was also recommended by committee members that the March 31st date for recommendations and a preliminary report be scrapped. It would take a long time for people to understand what regional planning was all about and for a committee like this to develop into a really functioning body.

REFERENCES

1. Telex, November 25/75. Larry Elkin to Sam Raddi.
2. MAD-GAG Denarmental Reports delivered October 25, 1975, Inuvik. Impact assessments of the department of Economic Development, Town Lands and Planning (Dept. of Local Government), Education, Social Services, Employment, Local Government. (Public Documents - Gov't of the N.W.T.).
3. Unsigned internal Research outline, Mackenzie Delta Gas Assessment Group: Social Development, April 17, 1975.
4. Letter to Director, Department of Local Government from D. Molstad, Chief, Research and Development, Dept. of Local Government, Feb. 25, 1975.
5. Letter to Caroline Mah-Shee, Development Officer, Dept. of Local Government from Desmond Sparhaw, Head, Research Section, Feb. 27, 1975.
6. Letter to Chief, Research and Development Division, from Ray Creery, Director, Dept. of Local Government, Feb. 28, 1975.
7. Memo to Staff, Research and Development, Dept. of Local Government from David Kravitz, March 26, 1975.
8. Minutes, MADGAG meeting, March 17, 1975, Yellowknife, N.W.T.
9. Alaska: Pipeline Impact, Report prepared of MADGAG visit to Ak., Sept. 7-17, 1975. (Public Document - Gov't of the N.W.T.).
10. Personal notes, Report of Pat Dixon on MADGAG trip to Alaska, Sept. 18, 1975, Inuvik, N.W.T.
11. Relationship - MADGAG and Regional Planning, unsigned internal Government document, May 30, 1975.
12. Memo to Assistant Commissioner (Programs) from Larry Elkin, Federal Territorial Regional Planning committee, First meeting, April 8, 1975.

13. Letter to native associations, Territorial Councillors, Chairman of Aklavik, Arctic Red River, Ft. McPherson, Inuvik, Tuk Councils, from Ray Creery - June 30, 1975
14. Letter to chairman, Delta Municipal councils, from Gerald Tanner, Regional Superintendent, Dept. of Local Government, Oct. 22, 1975.
15. Memo to Director, Dept. of Program Planning and Program Evaluation from Ray Creery, June 23, 1975 on Mackenzie Delta Regional Planning council.
16. RPC minutes, Nov. 13, 1975, Inuvik
17. The Mackenzie Delta Regional Plan and Hydrocarbon Resource Development: A scenario for the Mackenzie Delta, Systems approach, Ltd. (Public Documents - Gov't of the N.W.T).
18. Memo to Director, Dept. of Local government from Gerald Tanner, Superintendent, Sept. 30, 1975.
19. Memo to Gerald Tanner, Superintendent from Ray Creery, October 3, 1975.
20. Telex to Larry Elkin from Sam Raddi, Nov. 10, 1975.
21. Telex to Sam Raddi from Larry Elkin, Nov. 12, 1975.
22. Minutes, Regional Planning council, Nov. 13, 1975, Gaile P. Noble, Inuvik, N.W.T.
23. Minutes, meeting of COPE and Regional Planning Staff, Nov. 13, 1975, Inuvik, N.W.T.
24. Letter to Larry Elkin from Sam Raddi, Nov. 19, 1975.
25. Telex to John Parker, Deputy Commissioner, from Sam Raddi, Dec. 16, 1975.
26. Unsigned report, Mackenzie Delta Regional Planning Council, Proposed Budget, Sept. 3, 1975, Yellowknife, N.W.T.
27. Telex to Larry Elkin from Sam Raddi, Nov. 25, 1975.
28. Alaska trip, detailed itinerary (Regional Plan).

29. Alaska report, Gaile P. Noble, Dec. 9th to Dec. 15th, 1975.
30. Letter to Pat Dixon, Deputy chairman, from Mim Dixon, Director, Impact Information Ctr. Dec. 15, 1975.
31. Minutes of Committee of the whole meeting, Dec. 8, 1975, Inuvik Research Lab.
32. Letter to Sam Raddi, from Larry Elkin, Nov. 26, 1975.
33. Letter from John Parker to Sam Raddi, Dec. 21, 1975.
34. Letter from Barry Yates to Sam Raddi, Jan. 5, 1976
35. Letter to Sam Raddi from Lorne Matthews, Regional Planner, Jan. 9, 1976.'
36. Consultation Mechanism - Mackenzie Delta Regional Planning, Gov't of the N.W.T., June 1975.
37. Regional Planning meeting, Friday, January 30, 1976. (Gerald Tanner, Superintendent, Dept. of Local Government). COPE.
38. Minutes, Regional Planning meeting, January 30, 1976 (Gaile P. Noble).



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FAIRBANKS TOWN & VILLAGE
ASSOCIATION FOR DEVELOPMENT,
INCORPORATED

February 5, 1976

Pat Dixon, Deputy Chairman
Mackenzie Delta Gas Assessment Group
Government of the Northwest Territories
Yellowknife, N.W.T.
XOE 1H0
CANADA

Re: Your File No. 12 500 071

Dear Mr. Dixon:

Several months ago you forwarded to Mim Dixon a copy of the Mackenzie Delta Gas Assessment Group's report on socio-economic impacts of petroleum resource development in Alaska. A cursory review when the report arrived revealed a misrepresentation of the group's interview with Mim Dixon, myself and Jerry Smetzer, whose name did not even appear on the report of that half-day interview despite the inclusion of several of his observations. Unfortunately there has been no opportunity to read the report through until recently.

The number of unsubstantiated conclusions, outright errors of fact and misspelled names suggest not only a lack of attention to detail but an advocate's approach to investigation of pipeline impact in Alaska. We have serious reservations about the report as a whole, particularly if it constitutes the group's recommendations to the Canadian Government, and feel that it does not accurately reflect the Alaskan situation.

The group did not have the opportunity to interview a cross-section of government officials or a cross-section of the general population, as the goal of the trip is stated. In our view the report is deficient where it does not emphasize that conclusions were based on selected interviews and that a number of persons with direct knowledge of pipeline impact were not consulted, e.g., Michael Baring-Gould, who has done extensive research in the Valdez area for the University of Alaska at Anchorage, Kevin Waring, who has been directly involved in the administration of impact monies through the Alaska Department of Community & Regional Affairs, and Ernst Mueller, Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation.

While we hesitate to comment on the representation of other source material, we do have some comments on the section representing the group's interview with us:

The background information on the Fairbanks North Star Borough Impact Information Center and the Rural Impact Information Program is accurate only for the Borough Impact Information Center. The Rural Impact Information Program has been separately administered and funded since March, 1975, as a cooperative effort of the Tanana Chiefs Conference, the Fairbanks North Star Borough, and the Fairbanks Town & Village Association which administers the program. The program is funded in part by the Alaska Department of Community & Regional Affairs. The Rural Impact Information Steering Committee consists of five Tanana Chiefs sub-regional directors, a representative of the City of Delta Junction and four State, Federal and private agency representatives with extensive experience in outlying communities. Because of the cost and distances involved, the committee was scheduled for bimonthly meetings beginning in August, 1975. Copies of the minutes of the first two meetings are enclosed. You will note in those minutes that the Rural Impact Information Steering Committee has had a definite interest in the social impacts of pipeline construction.

p. 3, No. 16. We are certain that none of us said that "hotels, restaurants and other services have expanded and developed tremendously to meet the demands of pipeline people." Not only do we doubt that such has happened, we are fairly certain that few pipeline workers spend their R & R in Fairbanks, other than those who live here.

p. 4, No. 20. One of us may have said that some supplies are flown north from Fairbanks but not all supplies, as the report suggests. At least a portion of pipeline supplies and equipment are trucked north along the Steese Highway to the Elliott Highway which connects with the haul road to Prudhoe Bay. Although we have no figures on the amount of pipeline-related truck traffic, my impression from living on the Steese is that the traffic has been substantial.

p. 4, No. 21. Your account of our view that some village leaders have been drawn off by pipeline employment is accurate; however, your conclusion elsewhere (Summary and Recommendations for Alaska, /13, ¶6) that "loss of skills and leadership to pipeline employment has not had a serious effect on these communities" is contradictory to what we have found and stated.

p. 4, Nos. 24 & 25. The group's disparagement of our comments regarding the use of banking facilities and expenditure of pipeline wages is surprising in view of other assumptions throughout the report.

p. 6, No. 35. The statement that the group was "advised that the overall benefits of the pipeline outweighed the disadvantages . . ." is wholly inaccurate. Each of us emphasized that no such qualitative judgement has been made and that we have not been able to determine what the long-range effects will be. Rather, the purpose of impact information programs is to try to understand the changes taking place in order to plan for future development.

Further comments are confined to the section titled, "Summary and Recommendations from Alaska":

/2, ¶3. Without a definition of "little interaction," there is no basis for the conclusion that "there is little interaction between small communities and pipeline workers." (See Rural Impact Information Report Nos. 3, 4 and 5.) Interaction that does occur appears to be while persons are waiting for jobs or, in the case of smaller communities, working at a nearby campsite. As mentioned above, we doubt that many pipeliners take their R & R in Fairbanks.

/2, ¶5. Included among the reasons for "over-all acceptance of the pipeline by the majority of Alaskans consulted" should be the fact that so few were consulted and the fact that some have determined to make the best of any situation.

/7, ¶2. If nothing else the statement that "participants in these fights are usually union men rather than locals" is confusing. Often "locals" are also "union men" and vice versa.

/9, ¶4. We would be most interested in the "evidence" that "due to the minority hire quota it is possible to find evidence of tokenism and retention on the job even after gross misconduct."

/10, ¶1. According to a representative of Laborers Union Local 942, no court injunction has been issued against that union.

/10, ¶2. The reason that the one year residency requirement to join the union "is not always respected in practice" is because not all unions have that requirement. This is another example of an inaccurate statement resulting from a lack of attention to detail. Further, the welders belong to Local 798, not Local 498.

/10, ¶5. A number of persons acquainted with the Native Counselor program have stated at public meetings that the program had not been entirely successful. We would be interested in the figures to support the statement that "there is a high turnover of all workers on the pipeline but native people appear to have a somewhat higher turnover rate than other workers." At a convention of the Tanana Chiefs Conference last March the manager of Alaska Manpower Resources for Alyeska stated that the average length of time for Native workers on the job was 83 days--one day short of 12 weeks.

/11, ¶4. Construction contractors are obligated to provide return transportation only to the point of hire which is the community from which a person is dispatched out of a union hall. Apparently Alyeska pays transportation to the home village for the Native counselors.

/13, ¶6. Where village governments provide few municipal services directly, other State, Federal and private agencies provide services that are adversely affected by a

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loss of skills and leadership. (See Rural Impact Information Report No. 4, Report on Interviews and Interim Report.)

Enclosed you will find a set of Rural Impact Information Program reports prepared to date. Some of the above areas of concern have been addressed in the reports that were designed not only to document impact but to provide needed information to those living outside the urban center of activity.

Sincerely,

FAIRBANKS TOWN & VILLAGE ASSOCIATION

Judy Vick, Project Coordinator
Rural Impact Information Program

Enclosures

cc: Mim Dixon, Fairbanks North Star Borough Impact Information Center
Claude Demientieff, Tanana Chiefs Health Authority
Lawrence Kimball, Alaska Department of Community & Regional Affairs
E. R. Weick, Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry
Gordon M. Rozon, Canadian Arctic Gas Study Limited
Maureen Jensen, Foothills Pipe Lines Ltd.
✓ Gaile P. Noble, Committee for Original Peoples Entitlement
Douglas Patriquin, Government of the Northwest Territories
I. E. Matthews, Government of the Northwest Territories
R. Raghunathan, Government of the Yukon Territory
Dr. A. Stewart Holmes, Federal Power Commission

December 15, 1975

P. Dixon
Deputy Chairman,
Mackenzie Delta Gas
Assessment Group
Govt. of the Northwest Territories
Yellowknife, N.W.T.
XOE 1HO
Dear Pat:

Thank you for sending me a copy of the report on your trip to Alaska. It is helpful to us to know how what we think we are communicating is being received.

Aside from what appears to be some mistaken information relating to the labor situation and a few typing and spelling errors (Alyeska, borough, Valdez), the reports seem to be fairly accurate in most respects. And, I must say that I learned from reading them. Throughout the reports I was struck by the idea that "truth is in the eyes of the beholder."

For my part, I felt that the summary of my comments was lacking in several ways. First, I feel that the record should include the fact that Mr. Jerry Smetzer, director of the Fairbanks Town and Village Association for Development, Incl, was also present and that some of the comments may be attributed to him. I am sure that I did not make the comments numbered 16 and 22, and since I questioned their accuracy, I checked with Mr. Smetzer to determine whether he had provided that information to the group. He also was unable to document the accuracy of those comments. Item 16 is probably wrong. While two new hotels have been constructed and a third new hotel is under construction, there has not been evidence to suggest that "restaurants and other services have expanded and developed tremendously to meet the demands of pipeline people." Although I do not have any hard evidence, I seriously doubt that many people who do not already live in Fairbanks take their R & R here and I therefore question the accuracy of the statement that "this (the alleged expanded services) is particularly true with servicing persons coming to Fairbanks for their rest and recreation periods."

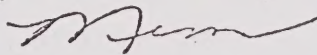
The information in Item 22 may be correct, however, I do not know how many jobs Alyeska will maintain in Fairbanks and did not suggest that number. I suggest that you contact Alyeska directly for that information.

Item 31 refers to "a rough survey of prices." The comments only really apply to food prices. As our reports indicate, other prices have probably increased out of proportion to the nation as a whole (especially housing and the costs of labor-intensive services, such as automobile repair).

The concluding paragraph in the summary of our comments states, "the over all benefits of the pipeline outweigh the disadvantages and that the people in Fairbanks favoured the development of more pipelines from the North Slope." While that may represent the feelings of some segments of the community, there are other segments who feel quite the opposite. I recall being asked the question, and I believe that I answered that "only time will tell." I feel that we are too close to the events right now to determine whether they are more positive or more negative, and that such a determination involves a value judgement which I, for one, am not willing to make. Some people are benefiting, as your report points out, and some people are being hurt. I am not prepared to make a value judgement about whether the events in the lives of the people who are benefiting outweigh the events in the lives of the people who are being hurt.

I hope you will find these additional comments useful. I enjoyed very much talking with your group. Please let me know if we can assist you further.

Sincerely yours,



Mim Dixon, Director
Impact Information Center

MD:cq

cc: Judy Vick
Jerry Smetzer
Jack McCombs
Fred Boness

